

[2nd November 1962]

(2) A system of road patrol round the clock has been introduced in Madras City to deal with violations of traffic regulations. The question of formation of mobile highway patrols in the mufassal is under examination.

(3) Drivers of lorries are required to sign the Goods Vehicles Movement Register kept in the Police Stations "en-route" for every 70 miles of the journey.

(4) Gazetted Officers are required to report to the Regional Transport Officers for disciplinary action cases of over-speeding of Transport vehicles which come to their notice while they travel in their cars.

(5) Where departmental action is not possible, prosecution is launched and the prosecuting officers are required to press for deterrent sentences.

*Steps taken to improve the condition and upkeep of lorries.*

(1) The Motor Vehicles Inspectors are required to make thorough and effective check of the condition of goods vehicles at the time of renewal of fitness certificates.

(2) The staff of the Transport Department are required to check Transport vehicles on roads and issue CFX notices for rectification of defects, if the vehicles are found to be mechanically defective.

APPENDIX V.

Vide answer to Starred question No. 1133, on page 485.]

(a) No area has been brought under cashew cultivation in the South Arcot district under the auspices of the Cashew Export Promotion Council. But under the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, cashew has been raised in degraded forest areas in the district over 14,842 acres up-to-date. In non-forest areas as a result of execution of Cashew Development Scheme during the Second and Third Five-Year Plans, an additional area of 1,305 acres has been brought under cashew cultivation in the district up to 1960-61.

(b) Cashew raised in forest areas in the district is free from pest and disease but it is subject to pest and disease in the non-forest areas.

(c) Cashew in forest areas is raised in virgin lands and it is therefore free from disease for the first few years. But on the other hand cashew plantations in non-forest areas are old having been in existence for a number of years. As other crops liable for heavy insect damage are also cultivated in these areas, the cashew crop also suffers due to pest and disease attack.

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**Mechanical removal of the caterpillar at different stages of its life cycle along with the drenching spray of the basal and root system of the tree with BHC. 0.1 per cent would give adequate relief. Fish oil resin soap (one per cent) on parathion 0.025 per cent is effective in controlling the hairy caterpillar damaging the inflorescence and shoots.**

#### APPENDIX—VI.

[Vide answer to Starred Question No. 1152 on page 494]

**G.O. No. 1434, Public (Special), dated 25th June 1962.**

Reorganisation of District Administration—Bifurcation of Salem district and introduction of Joint Collector Scheme in Coimbatore district—Orders issued.

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 3090, Public (Special), dated 19th December 1959.

Report of the Administrative Improvement Committee, dated 4th April 1962, on bifurcation of double districts and improvement in district administration.

**Order—No. 1434, Public (Special), dated 25th June 1962.**

In recent years, the work-load falling on District Collectors has become increasingly heavy. A manageable charges for the head of the district is a prerequisite for the maintenance of efficiency in district administration. How to reorganise district administration so that every District Collector can have a manageable charge and no more is an important question to which a fully satisfactory answer has not yet been found. How this question has arisen in recent years is briefly outlined in the following paragraphs.

2. The National Extension Service Scheme of Community Development was first introduced in the State about ten years ago. "Development Blocks" began to be delimited and an organised Extension Service establishment was located in each block. Under a phased programme, the number of such Development Blocks was increased steadily from year to year. During the first two or three years, the establishments working in the Blocks were directly controlled by the Government and did not add greatly to the burden of District Collectors. As soon, however, as the number of Blocks began to increase and covered about a quarter of every district, this centralised direction of Block work proved unmanageable at Government level. Considerable delegation of administrative and financial powers was effected and the District Collectors were made responsible for the direction and control of Block work.

3. This process of development of Block work underwent a sharp acceleration together with a major reorientation three years ago, when the implementation of the new Panchayat Act commenced. The entire State was rapidly covered with over 12,500